

THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN

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VOL. 22, NO. 1

TUCSON, ARIZONA

JULY-AUGUST 1973

STRANGE AERIAL SOUNDS IN SOUTH AFRICA

UFOs in Southern Wisconsin

By Richard Heiden

Following a letter of mine to the editor of the Whitewater (Wisconsin) *Register*, inquiring if any UFOs have been seen in the area, I received in reply a letter postmarked February 22, 1973, from a lady called Mrs. Kent.* This is how I learned of the sightings made by her family, and in particular of the sighting made on December 31 by her 9-year old son Mark. After Mrs. Kent's first letter, several more followed, and one Saturday afternoon I called her (the conversation was tape-recorded). The information given below is based primarily on these contacts.

Mr. and Mrs. Kent and their six children live on a farm in the area of the Kettle Moraine State Forest, in northern Walworth County (southern Wisconsin). High tension wires run one-quarter mile to the north of their property, and it is here that they have frequently seen red lights. The lights are seen in the late afternoon, around twilight. Unlike the helicopters which go along above the lines approximately monthly, checking for faults in the wire, these lights are completely silent. No sightings have been made here the past few months, however; a long period of rainy weather, coupled with flu and pneumonia in the family and the suicide of a close family friend, have not allowed the Kents much time to sky-watch.

As far as I know, the Kents are the only ones who have seen these lights. I wrote to a gentleman who lives nearer the wires than do the Kents, but on the other side, and he indicated that he has never seen them. He suggested that his neighbors might be seeing the airplane which regularly passes by, from west to east, around midnight. As I had not specified to him the time of the sightings, this was a reasonable suggestion to make, though it still leaves us wondering what it is that the Kents see.

Mr. Kent is the skeptic of the family, though his wife and children are not fanatics by any means, as their knowledge of UFOs consists mainly of what they read in the newspapers. He says that the lights are probably distant airplanes, or perhaps balloons.

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Confirmation of Barra da Tijuca Photo Case

In response to a letter written by Mrs. Granchi, APRO's Rio de Janeiro Field Investigator, and published in the May 10, 1973 issue of "*O Globo*", a gentleman wrote to Mrs. Granchi concerning a sighting of a UFO which he and a companion made in 1952. His testimony corroborates the claims of Joao Martins and Ed Keffel, reporter and photographer respectively for the magazine "*O Cruzeiro*", who, on May 7, 1952 produced a series of photographs of a lone disc in flight over the Barra da Tijuca area. The letter follows:

"Having read in "*O Globo*" a statement of yours in which you demonstrate your knowledge of and interest in the so-often debated subject of flying saucers, I decided to write you to tell you about an event I myself witnessed a long time ago which must have been in 1951 or 1952."

"On a very clear and sunny afternoon, with a blue sky, I took a drive with my girl friend who is now my wife, for an outing to Barra da Tijuca. It was a weekday but I was on holiday.

"At about 1500 hours (3 p.m.-ed.) we were heading for the Recreio dos Bandeirantes along the driveway that runs parallel to the seafront and we had reached Kilometer 6 when an object caught my attention in the sky. It was very far off, looked metallic to us and shone in the sunlight. At first we took it for a plane, but then, watching more carefully, we saw it was not moving. I stopped the car and both of us kept watching it without understanding what it could be. In those days hardly anyone spoke of flying saucers and we did not even suppose it could be something of the kind.

"We kept on watching it for some minutes (perhaps two or three), but suddenly it took off at great speed, then disappeared behind some hills that stand at the beginning of the Barra.

"We went on our way without knowing what we had seen, but thinking it was all very strange. Then we forgot about the occurrence.

"The greater was our surprise when, on the following week, we read a

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Through the years APRO has gathered a considerable number of reports of unidentified and very unusual sounds which apparently emanate from above, the source of which could not be located visually. Mr. Frank Morton, APRO's South African Representative, has forwarded information pertaining to similar reports made to the press at Johannesburg, and ultimately culminating in sightings which involved noise which called attention to the objects.

First, however, we have a report from Mr. Morton about a close-up case from the Eastern Transvaal on the 30th of March:

A brightly glowing saucer-shaped object was seen over White River. Dr. Jean Marais, the District Surgeon for White River, said: "While reading in my bedroom last Friday I heard a loud bang similar to a gunshot at exactly 11:10 p.m. Seconds later a yellow light flashed through the curtains, lighting the whole room." He said he rushed outside and saw a saucer-shaped object hovering above the house. It travelled from west to east and revolved on its own axis, he said, and changed color from a bright yellow to a glowing red and eventually disappeared over the horizon. All that remained was a thick cloud of smoke along the object's path. Dr. Marais reported the incident to the police.

A sound which was described as "a strange, unearthly noise" was heard at about midnight on Thursday morning, April 5, 1973, in Johannesburg. Many people heard the strange sound and the times of the reports bear out the fact that the sound disappeared in a northerly or north-westerly direction. It was described variously as a "very loud swishing noise", a "high-pitched whirring sound" which started at approximately 12:15 a.m. It did not stop but rather seemed to move slowly away. Dogs in the vicinity became very quiet while the sound was heard, but started barking after the sound had ceased. One woman reported that she had thought the sound emanated from birds, thus prompting the newspaper to state that her report was an "important clue". A man from Montgomery Park said that he was "pretty sure it was the flight of migratory geese." The Johannesburg Star for April 6 stated that the man was probably right, that it was the right time

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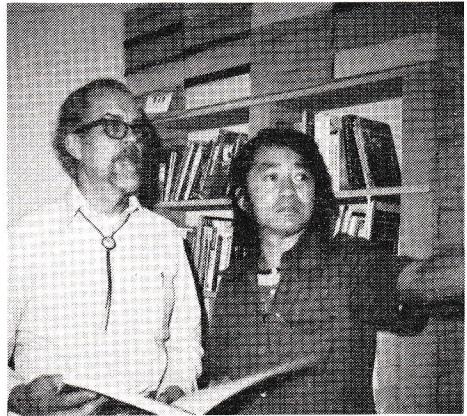
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his or her letter merely to APRO, Tucson, Arizona, but sometimes he or she has found APRO's address in books, magazine articles or newspapers.

Although APRO maintains a sizable membership in the United States (2,000 excluding other countries) we could afford much better coverage in order to garner reports, as well as members. The Headquarters staff would like to suggest that all members and Field Investigators compose letters to the Editors of their local newspapers stressing APRO's international scope, it's highly qualified Scientific Consulting Staff and its willingness to protect the witnesses by withholding names from publication.

Despite the large amount of publicity given the UFO problem by the National Enquirer, there is a good possibility that even with the Enquirer's wide readership, there are thousands of people who have seen or will see UFOs who do not know where to report their experiences. This is one good way that the general membership can contribute to UFO research at a very practical level.



Mr. Lorenzen, A.P.R.O.'s Director, and Mr. Jun-Ichi Yaoi of NIPPON-T.V.

Nippon T.V. Visits APRO

APRO Headquarters was visited by Mr. Jun-Ichi Yaoi, Chief Director and Producer of Nippon TV Network Corporation of Japan in late August. Mr. Yaoi interviewed Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzen on film for a UFO Special Program to be broadcast in January 1974.

Mr. Yaoi and his film crew spent a total of four hours at the APRO Office during which time he viewed APRO's extensive photo and case files and selected material to be used for the program. The Lorenzens thoroughly enjoyed the visit and the filming and will be interested to receive comments from Japanese members after the program is aired.

What You Can Do

Headquarters is receiving, with increasing frequency, letters from UFO witnesses who did not know to whom to report their experiences, often including the phrase, "I'm glad I found out about APRO". Sometimes the writer addresses

Thank You

Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzen would like to thank the members and Field Investigators with whom they met during their July visit to the Midwest. A special thanks goes to Mrs. Joyce Shapiro, Stanley Ammons, Richard Heiden, Fred Merritt, Dale Dufelmeier and Laird Carter.

Although the main thrust of the trip was the visits with their respective families, the Lorenzens enjoyed meeting with members during the 20-day period of their absence from Headquarters.

It might also be noted that such a prolonged absence from Tucson resulted in a backlog of work which is not, to date, entirely caught up. Those of you waiting for answers to letters are asked to be patient a little while longer. With the average mail load amounting to approximately 50+ pieces of mail per day, close to a thousand pieces were

processed through the office during their absence and much of that had to be accommodated after their return to Tucson.

Upon their return the Lorenzens were not only faced with a large amount of reports and correspondence, but it was imperative that work on this issue had to be commenced at once, as the Bulletin must take precedence over other chores because it is the primary link between Headquarters and the members in the field.

Strange

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of year, the noise was moving in the right direction and at the right speed and added that the observers had phoned in accurate reports.

However, a Mr. G. Hemm of Parktown North wrote to the Star, his letter was carried in the April 11 issue and he said: "As a regular reader of Stoep Talk (a gossip column which carried the initial reports—Ed.) I was interested in your story about UFOs and the strange noise heard at 12:15 a.m. on Thursday morning last week. Well, I heard that noise as well.

"This is what happened. I was listening to the SABC's all-night service when above the noise I heard a loud whirring noise. I gave the radio a thump, thinking it was the culprit, but when nothing happened, I realized that the noise was coming from outside. I switched the radio off and sure enough there was the noise. It sounded like someone outside my window swinging something on the end of a string above his head. It got louder and then stayed static for a minute, after which the pitch increased a little, and then decreased. It was now a little quieter. Again the pitch increased, followed by a decrease and as it continued it faded away."

"I saw nothing at all and cannot offer an explanation. The noise was certainly not caused by geese as it was too loud, too continuous and lasted too long. Besides, I have yet to hear any goose or flock of geese make that noise. I am not suggesting that I heard a UFO, but I did

hear something unusual. What interests me is that several other people in the area heard it as well."

Another report received concerning the same incident came to Mr. Morton from Mrs. D. Robinson and two daughters, aged 21 and 17, from Montgomery Park. They gave the date as 5 April, but at 12:45 a.m. The night was clear and windless, they said, and they heard the object for less than a minute.



Scorched pillar in Kruger Case.

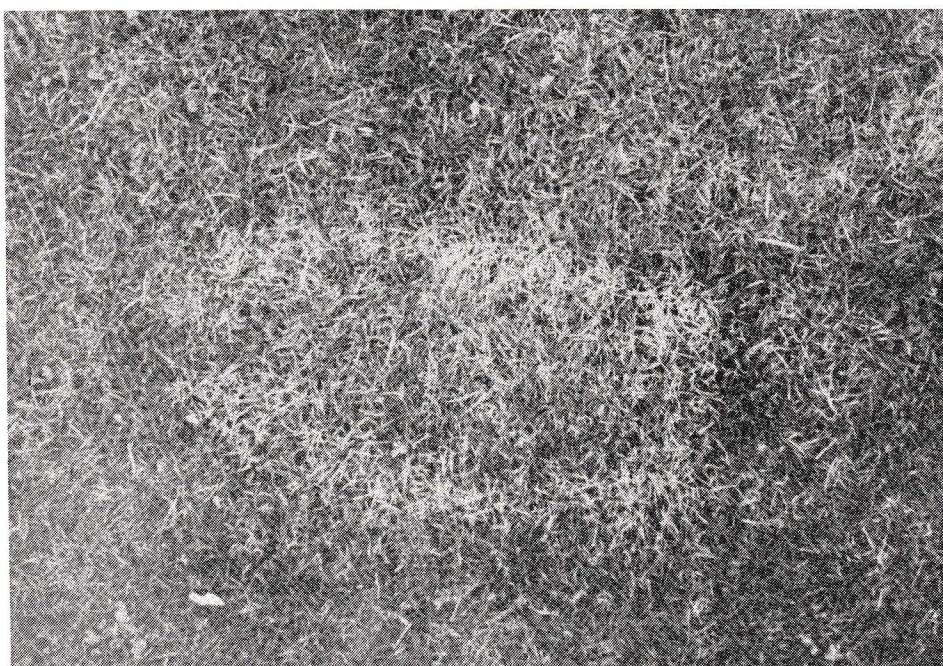
Mrs. Robinson said she was wakened from a deep sleep by a penetrating sound coming toward the house from the south. Unable to compare it with everyday sounds, she described it as a penetrating, vibrating, pulsing sound which was very eerie. After she had heard it she went back to sleep.

Her 21-year old daughter was in the kitchen at the time and when she heard the sound she attempted to locate the source through the window. Seeing nothing, she went outside and saw a "slit of light" passing overhead and disappearing in a northerly direction. She said it was a "slit of light" and the size of her middle finger at arm's length when over the house and that it was a reddish-orange in color.

The younger daughter was in bed, heard the sound but saw nothing as she didn't get up. The girls told their mother the next day and learned that she had heard it also. During the sighting the dog had become agitated though it made no noise, and followed the daughter outside and looked up at the object.

At Bulawayo, Rhodesia, on April 9, 1973, two Bulawayo policemen sighted a red, boomerang-shaped UFO at 3:50 a.m. S/O Alistair Mommsen and P/O Malcolm Callaway were on duty near Bulawayo Theater when they saw the object which they said was comprised of a row of dull red lights. They said they watched it for half a minute, whereupon it went out of sight, then 8 minutes later it showed up again. It moved very fast, and took only 1½ minutes to cross the sky and drop out of sight, said P/O Callaway.

A possible landing case was reported at
(See Strange — Page Four)



Ground markings at Queenstown, S.A.

Strange

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Queenstown, in the Eastern Cape and took place at 3:30-4:00 a.m. on April 29, 1973.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Kruger were wakened by a droning sound similar to a propeller-driven aircraft. However, it sounded unusual to them and at the same time a bright light shone onto their bedroom curtains, for approximately 5 minutes. After the light went out suddenly, there was silence and neither of them could go back to sleep. Mr. Kruger said that he felt distinctly uneasy, "the feeling one has in a haunted house". Unable to get to sleep, Kruger got up, made tea, and stayed up the rest of the morning.

However, although he knew something strange had happened, Kruger did not even peep through the curtains to locate the source of the light.

Nothing more was thought of the event until that afternoon when Mrs. Kruger noticed burn marks on the lawn and pillar while watering the garden. As they (the marks) hadn't been there before and appeared in the right position to have caused the light through their curtains, they immediately connected them with the incident of that morning.

There were four "pad" marks, each measuring 23X15 centimeters, which formed a regular rectangle 3X1.5 meters lying parallel to the house, and about 4½ meters from it. No depression was evident and the grass in the center of the marks was not burned (See Photo A). A porch pillar closeby was scorched (See Photo B).

On the assumption that a UFO had landed, Morton asked Mr. Kruger why he personally thought it had landed in his garden and Kruger replied that perhaps it was because his was the only garden in the street (he lives in the center of town) that had an open lawn suitable and that perhaps the large birdbath with decorative concrete gnome was of some interest.

Mr. Morton found Mr. and Mrs. Kruger to be serious, sober individuals and not at all "UFO Buffs". He further makes a most interesting comment: "This apparent inexplicable lethargy or unconscious reluctance on the part of people in the face of an unusual occurrence (UFO) to make even a cursory observation or investigation appears to me to be possibly significant. Although I can't think of specific cases offhand to illustrate this, I can recollect reading many cases in which this "malady" seems to be evident. It may be that people are innately reluctant to investigate the unnatural, or possibly as I am inclined to suspect, in at least some cases, an exterior source influences them to this effect."

Confirmation

(Continued from Page One)

sensational report about a flying saucer having appeared at that same spot where we had seen that strange object, illustrated by a series of photos, two of which showed the disc while it was flying toward the hill behind which we saw it disappear. We checked with the article that registered the event and photographs and noted that it coincided in date and hour with what we had seen in our observation.

"As you study the subject perhaps what I have just told you might serve as a contribution to your studies. With nothing to add, respectfully," Signed:—

In a postscript the writer stated: "I am a doctor and I should not approve of any publicity in which my name were to appear, so the subject I have related is of a confidential nature."

In view of this postscript the Doctor's name is not mentioned here, but it is now a part of the Barra de Tijuca file.

In a subsequent telephone conversation Mrs. Granchi learned that the Doctor was aware at the time of *O Cruzeiro*'s publication of the photos and story and that Keffel and Martins had considerable trouble trying to establish the authenticity of the photos and their observation and in some areas were not believed. The Doctor admitted that he had kept quiet about his observation at the time so as not to become involved.

The Doctor's feelings about involvement are to be respected for although he could have helped to establish the authenticity of the Barra da Tijuca case, we have, in the intervening years, observed the problems encountered by well-meaning UFO observers when their identities became a matter of public record.

At any rate, the Doctor's reputation is good and there is no reason to believe that his is not a true narrative of his experience.

Wisconsin

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Mark's sighting of Sunday, December 31, 1972, cannot possibly be "explained away" as either of these things, however. He and his two brothers, 8-year old Albert and 10-year old Glen, were outside sledding. It was about 2:00 p.m., and the sun was shining. Albert and Glen were near the house, in the pines on the edge of the state forest, and Mark was sledding on the hill behind the barn. With Mark was the family pet, a German shepherd. Mark heard a whistling sound, resembling the sound of an object falling through the air. He looked up, and in about five seconds located what was making the

sound. About 90 rods (1485 feet) away to the north-northwest there were three shiny silvery objects shaped like hamburgers.

Mark couldn't believe what he was seeing. The objects, which were stationary during the entire sighting, were arranged in step-like formation. The lowest one, on the left, was about 20-25 feet above the ground, and seemed to be the closest, as it appeared a little larger than the others. At the apparent distance of 90 rods, the UFOs seemed to be about 15 feet across. I should point out here that Mark has sight in only one eye, and therefore really had no way to accurately judge the distance to the objects. So the UFOs could have been larger if they were farther away than he thought, or smaller if they were closer. Each UFO had a row of boxes around the circumference, jutting out from the object.

All three objects were identical, except for a couple of distinguishing features on the lower object. First of all, this one had a red light which moved from box to box, in a direction from right to left, staying for about one second in each of the approximately 15 boxes visible on the near side of the object. Except when a box was lit up, the boxes were shiny. Another characteristic unique to the lower UFO was what appeared to be a cracked mirror bordered in black, sticking out toward Mark from the upper left side of the object. Mark had the strong feeling that it was taking a picture of him.

Though they did not see the objects, both Glen and Albert heard the whistling sound, as did the dog, who started howling. Mark is not sure if the dog saw the objects or not, though it certainly did hear them. All three boys ran inside to tell their mother to come out to have a look, but she dismissed it as being just helicopters, and when they came back outside the objects were gone.

A couple of months later, at 8:00 p.m., March 20, 1973, Mrs. Kent and Albert were driving home from town, when they saw an orange object brighter and bigger than a star, just above the horizon to the north. As they were in a hurry with something for Mr. Kent, they did not stop and look, and after travelling about two miles, it disappeared. When they arrived home they looked in the sky for it, but without success.

Mrs. Kent also told me that about January 20, 1973, a neighbor was washing her face by the window at 4:30 p.m. (shortly before sunset), and saw outside a huge glowing orange ball. Its apparent size was between that of an airplane and that of the moon. Unfortunately, by the time she was able to put her glasses on, the thing had gone. So far I have not been able to contact the witness personally.

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Wisconsin

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Then, about 1943, Mrs. Kent's mother "saw a shiny silver object up in the sky. And it was straight up and down, and it was soundless, and she said that she often thinks of that, and 'What was that?' Like the two earlier experiences, this one also took place near Palmyra, Jefferson County. A few miles west of here, at Lake Koshkonong, in the southwestern corner of the County, there was a flap in the spring of 1971. Numerous people saw red balls—"they had a regular show of them over the lake," Mrs. Kent told me.

Ten years ago there stopped at Mrs. Kent's father's house a man requesting a gun to shoot "the strangest looking creature he'd ever seen in his life." As her father did not give him the gun, nor did he follow the man back to the place by the edge of the woods where he had seen the creature, we have no details whatsoever of this incident, other than the few which remain to tantalize us.

Mrs. Kent has said several times, both by letter and on the phone, that she is telling "just the truth as I know it," and I believe her. One letter concludes, "I have stressed to the children over again and again and Al (Mr. Kent—R.W.H.) has too, to tell the truth right or wrong, to tell it like it was and let the chips fall where they may." She wrote to me wanting to be helpful (not knowing whom else to contact), and has invited me to visit her and her family this summer, to perhaps see the lights for myself. If anything of interest should develop from this anticipated visit, full details will be made available to APRO.

*Witnesses' names are changed, at their request.

"Young World" Features APRO

The October 1973 issue of "Young World", (1100 Waterway Boulevard, Indianapolis, Indiana 46202) features an article on APRO by Robert M. Powers. Inasmuch as young people are getting more and more involved in the quest for answers to the UFO problem, this article should help to steer those interested in the mystery toward a source of information.

More on Aurora

Since the publication of the May-June issue of the Bulletin more information has reached Headquarters concerning the alleged crash of an "airship" at the small town of Aurora, Texas in April, 1897. Field Investigator Kevin Randle visited Tucson and discussed his voluminous file

concerning the sighting of unusual aerial objects during 1897 among which is the confession of a telegrapher in Iowa that he had concocted a story that went out over the telegraph wires concerning the sighting of airships. Randle, who has conducted an in-depth study of the 1897 "flap" concludes that the happenings involving airships that year were the result of an expanding hoax, the most sensational of which was the Aurora case.

Since the basic information was put out in Texas newspapers in April, 1973, newsmen kept the story alive with fragmentary day-by-day tid-bits which amounted mainly to a promotional campaign for a UFO group. Early on, metal which allegedly came from the "crash site" was "sent out of the country" and wound up in the hands of personnel at Crawley Films, Ltd. in Canada who passed it on to Dr. W. Wallace and Mr. F. Thurston of the National Aeronautical Establishment Structures and Materials of Canada. The findings were as follows:

Five samples mounted with transparent tape on a piece of white paper were labelled as A,B,C,D and E for purposes of identification. They were found to be non-radioactive.

Because of their magnetic properties and the presence of what appeared to be rust on their surfaces, examples A,B and C were tentatively identified as ferrous alloys. In contrast, samples D and E both had grey metallic lustre and were believed to be non-ferrous. Sample D was quite hard and dissolved rapidly in hydrochloric acid while E was extremely soft and dissolved very slowly.

We could go into the chemical analysis here, but the report, signed by L.C. MacAulay, states: "In summary, the materials supplied to N.A.E. Structures and Materials by representatives of Crawley Films Ltd., possess no unusual structural properties and are most certainly not of unusual composition. The results of this investigation indicate the materials are:

- A. Tin plated low carbon steel
- B. Wrought Iron
- C. Tin plated low carbon steel (lower carbon than A)
- D. Zn cast alloy
- E. Antimonial lead.

The report was dated June 18, 1973 and was no doubt in the hands of the group promoting the Aurora case when they were still pumping the story for all of its worth as late as the 10th of July.

A number of elderly people from nursing homes were located who stated that they recalled hearing from their parents about the crash, but none of them could say they had viewed the crash site itself. Considering the fact that 76 years have passed since the alleged incident, it is not likely that oldsters in their 80s and 90s would remember with

any great accuracy details of anything that far back. There is also the good possibility that their parents merely parroted the rumors resulting from Mr. Hayden's (the original story teller) story to a Dallas newspaper and had not visited the scene at all.

UFO Research can learn something from the silly affair at Aurora. The principals in the mess, although alluding to themselves as "scientists" did not adhere to scientific principles as they made their daily statements. They said that they would announce it to be a hoax if it indeed turned out to be one, but meantime daily reports out of Dallas insinuated that it wasn't and each day's newspaper came out with fresh but unfounded claims.

The unwarranted publicity brought throngs of UFO buffs and curiosity seekers to the scene resulting in destroyed property and the responsible citizens of Aurora were enraged. One irate individual told APRO that had there been any substance to the story to begin with a quiet, careful investigation would have been welcomed.

The grave marker with the alleged "strange markings" disappeared and not long after, the piece of ground which it had marked had been dug up. It is not known if a body had been entombed there or not but when the individuals who were orchestrating the spectacle got around (after three months of talking about it) to getting a legal order for exhumation the cemetery association was so sick of the charade that they barred any further investigation.

The correct procedure, had there been any supportive evidence, would have been to approach the Wise County Historical Society with a request to examine records, then a search of the cemetery records would have been next on the agenda. If, after this, there was any strong evidence to support the airship crash story, a quiet but legal bid for exhumation could have been made, and the question would have been settled once and for all.

As the matter stands at this writing, a controversy rages because there has been no clean-cut investigation and therefore no conclusions. What evidence may have existed has been destroyed so that if there had been a case for the existence and crash of an airship in Aurora, Texas in 1897, it is impossible to discern—forever.

Help!

The APRO Headquarters office is badly in need of books dealing with UFOs which can be disseminated among our foreign representatives and field investigators in order to provide them

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Help!

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with good basic information and history of UFO research.

It is hoped that some of the membership have in their possession extra copies of books or copies which they do not want to keep which they can forward to Headquarters. Of particular interest are the books of Aime Michel (especially *Flying Saucers and the Straight Line Mystery*), Jacques Vallee (*Anatomy of a Phenomenon*), Ivan Sanderson (*Invisible Residents*) and all of the Lorenzen books (*Flying Saucers, the Startling Evidence of the Invasion from Outer Space, Flying Saucer Occupants, UFOs Over the Americas, UFOs, The Whole Story and Shadow of the Unknown*) which are the volumes for which we receive the most requests.

Perhaps some of the members might make a tour of the used book stores in the hunt for these books. Some of our Field Investigators are already engaged in this activity and it is felt that with several hundred members out scouring the bookshops we might be able to build up a backlog of books to offer new representatives and field investigators in other countries.

Follow-up

Mrs. Irene Granchi, APRO's Field Investigator in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has forwarded the following information which fills in details of the Onilson Papero case which was featured on Page 1 of the May-June issue. The information was secured by Dr. Max Berezowski and Professor Willi Wirz and we are indebted to them for their investigation of this important case.

Onilson Papero is a Brazilian, 41 years of age, married with two daughters. He has completed secondary schooling and his present occupation is Organizer of Public Libraries for the Townships in the State of Sao Paulo.

On his way home after his day's work on May 22nd, 1973, in his blue Opala (Chevrolet) the witness had left behind him the town of Oswaldo Cruz on his way to Sao Jose do Rio Preto. After crossing the Tiete River at a place called "Salto do Avanhanduva" (Avanhaduva Falls) he gave a lift to a young man who was standing by the Police Patrol Station. He took him to Itajobi, 18 kilometers beyond Catanduva.

Driving back to Catanduva, where he resides, he was travelling at a rate of between 90 and 100 kilometers per hour. It was raining and he turned on his car radio in order to listen to

Radio Record, a Sao Paulo broadcasting station.

At an upward slope of the hill, about 7 kilometers from the Catanduva crossing, Papero noticed a persistent fading of the radio program and he turned off the radio. Then the car's engine began coughing and missing so he shifted into second gear.

At this point a bright blue luminous circle about 20 centimeters across now appeared to the left and moved across his instrument panel, moved slowly right, turned left again, moved over the seat and suitcase lying there, the car floor and the driver's legs. He had the distinct impression of being able to see the very engine of his car right through the instrument panel as the blue circle passed over it. At the time he wondered how the moon could cause such a strange optical effect and then remembered that it was a moonless night and the sky was overcast and it was raining.

At this point there appeared, facing Papero, close to the upward curve of the road, a kind of luminous line of the same brilliant blue as the circle which grew brighter and brighter. Its focal point was also growing, directed at the witness. Because the Opala engine went on missing, he shifted into first gear.

Papero first thought the "line of light" was coming from some powerful truck headlight headed toward him so he brought the car to the shoulder of the road, blinking his lights on and off to signal the oncoming vehicle. He found that was no use as the light kept growing and approaching so he finally took off his glasses, bent down onto the instrument panel protecting his head with his hands and arms, all the while hoping the "truck" would pass by.

After about a minute had passed with nothing happening the witness lifted his head and, looking up, noticed a "vehicle" hovering up above in the sky. Through the windshield he saw it at a distance of about 15 meters and about 10 meters above the road. He thought it might have been a helicopter trying to land using his lights to guide it. He also thought of his gun which he had left at home and which might have proved useful at the time. Papero was beginning to feel very hot and the lack of air in the car led him to open the door. But the heat and sensation of a lack of air persisted after he stepped out onto the road.

He noticed then the buzzing sound and noted that the "helicopter" had no propellor and realized that the object was a so-called "flying disc". The object had the shape of two upside-down soup-plates seven meters thick and about 10 meters wide. No structural details were noticed but the object was a dull dark gray with no luminosity of its own. All around him everything he saw was brightly lit, yet he could see no specific source for this light.

Also, he still suffered from the sensation of great heat and lack of air.

Something like a "transparent curtain" which seemed to issue from the right side of the object encircled it little by little. After it completed its round Papero noticed that the heat and lack of air had vanished. The size of this "curtain" seemed to equal the "thickness" it covered. While this was happening a tube came out of the bottom of the object, stretching towards the ground. When it reached a point approximately two meters from the ground the thought struck Papero that the "thing" might well want to kidnap him and he began to run. He realized that if he headed for town he would have to cross under the "thing" so the wisest choice would be to run in the opposite direction and then hide in the woods.

After running for about 30 or 40 meters Papero noticed an odd power putting a stop to him like a brake or "rubber lasso" thrown over him. He tried to get loose from it by sweeping his hands across his back but there was nothing there.

Papero then turned around to see what it was and saw a blue, tubelike, torch of light about the size of the span of his hand coming from the underside of the brim of the UFO. It struck his car which seemed to become transparent. From where he was standing, to the right of and behind the vehicle he said he could see the engine, seats and every detail of the interior of his Opala. At that point he lamented the possibility that his car might be melted away and that he had several installments yet to pay on it. It was at this juncture that he fainted.

About one hour later a Volkswagen stationwagon arrived on the scene, having proceeded from Itajobi. Two young men, Valdomiro Barcoso, 21, and Celso Aparecido Piu, 20, were in the car. They saw a man lying still on the road, stretched out in the torrent of water, and a few meters away stood the Opala with its headlights on and the door on the driver's side open. Thinking there had been an assault or a murder committed there, the two drove straight on to the crossing for Catanduva where they advised the Police Patrol of what they had just seen.

The sentry on duty at the Patrol station requested them to go along with him to show him where it was, and they did not reach it until about 4:50 a.m. Their information, as given to the sentry proved correct. A Brazilian road map was found on the ground, soaked through. It was illuminated by the lights of the car, which were still burning. The map showed the northern region of Brazil. Inside the car, on the seat, lay the witness's open suitcase, its contents spread around as though it had been

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Follow-up

(Continued from Page Six)

searched. There were several papers including checks and large photographs.

Seeing that the body lay face down and apparently without wounds, the sentry turned it over, whereupon Papero regained consciousness. He was very startled and began to fight his rescuers, apparently thinking they were kidnappers.

The sentry, who was known to Papero by sight, managed to calm him down after some time and asked him to reconstruct the events. Onilson confirmed that the map had in fact been in his suitcase, as well as the checks and papers, and it had been locked. Though the key was still in his pocket, the suitcase was inexplicably open. Nothing whatsoever was missing and the car was working too.

It was 6:45 a.m. when Papero arrived at the Padre Albino Hospital in Catanduva in a police car. Later on the Opala was removed by a member of Papero's family. He (Papero) spent the rest of that day in the hospital under the supervision of Dr. Aziz Chedieck who, not discovering any physical or psychic alteration in his patient, prescribed a sedative injection and sent him home at 7:30 p.m.

That same day, however, while lying face down in the bed, the patient started suffering from a slight itch that spread around his body from the lumbar and abdominal region. This started at 2 p.m. The next day, and from then on, he noticed some changes in the appearance of his skin, spreading from his abdomen and the lumbar region. They were purplish-blue spots of various sizes, irregular in contour, smooth and painless, larger in number and more visible near the buttocks and hips. Although they were painless they produced a slight itch at first. As time went by, the spots changed from purplish-blue to yellowish, the same as ordinary bruises.

At a later date the patient was directed to Sao Paulo where he underwent a complete series of medical tests.

The following is Dr. Max Berezovski's Medical Report:

"The patient revealed good orientation in space and time. He was well related to his surroundings and with those to whom he spoke. His replies were coherent with the questions addressed to him and no clinical complaint could be observed. The physical examination revealed nothing of an abnormal nature."

"After we had submitted him to laboratory tests to check his biochemical state of health, this was found to be normal, no disturbance being noted. The tests employed were glucose-count, potassium, sodium, urea, bilirubin, phosphorous, calcium, hemogram, coagulating-period and bloodletting."

"Nothing of any account appeared in the pathological-anatomical test of the material drawn by biopsy of the skin in the region where the spots had appeared.

"An electro-encephalogram was employed as well as two regressive hypnotic sessions and the results were good. The last revealed information regarding the period during which the patient had been unconscious." End quote.

It can be assumed, by the last paragraph of Dr. Berezovsky's report that there is some material about Papero's unconscious period being withheld, and in the interest of research we will have to be patient until the Doctor feels that this information can be released. At such time, APRO will publish full particulars.

The Onilson Papero case appears to be another classic close encounter possibly of the importance of the Villas-Boas (1957-Brazil), and Barney and Betty Hill (New Hampshire, 1961) cases. Copies of the medical tests are in the Papero file and Mrs. Granchi is to be thanked for the arduous task of translation of this case.

Field Investigators

Headquarters occasionally receives requests from members and Field Investigators asking for names of others to contact regarding investigations and exchange of ideas and UFO literature.

In the past we have not attempted to comply with such requests because of the tremendous amount of coordination necessary which would only add to the chores of Headquarters personnel. Also, some individuals do not care to operate as a part of a group and we have had many complaints that when Field Investigator's or member's names are given out or published they are shortly bombarded with propaganda from other UFO groups or individuals whose convictions about UFOs are considered to be outlandish and unacceptable.

To remedy this situation, we are requesting that Field Investigators who would like to make contact with others in their area, send a short note or card to Headquarters so that the information can be applied to your index card. Thereafter, if someone in his or her area requests the names of others we can easily look up the nearest Field Investigator and supply the name.

Address Changes

Addressograph plates are filed by zip code. In view of the fact that over 2500 membership plates are filed, it is difficult to locate a member if he or she does not include his old zip code along with change of address. Please help the office staff to operate smoothly and efficiently and include old and new zip codes with address changes!

Celestial Events October/November 1973

VENUS is second only to the Moon in the evening skies of October-November 1973 (magnitude -4) as **MARS** passes opposition (Sun-Earth-Mars alignment) on 25 October at its maximum brightness of mag. -2.3 and as **JUPITER** continues to dim (mag. -2). All are *evening stars* (Mars is a *morning star* until 25 October). Venus should generate some spurious UFO reports around 13 November when it is at greatest East elongation from the Sun (47°). (To locate these planets and the sun, see table below.)

SATURN brightens as it approaches opposition (mag. 0). **SIRIUS** and **CANOPUS**, the two brightest stars, reach their apexes in the morning. There are five significant **CONJUNCTIONS** in October-November:

Jupiter 3°S. of Moon, 0709 UT, 6 Oct.
Venus 3°S. of Moon, 0552 UT, 30 Oct.
Jupiter 4°S. of Moon, 1926 UT, 2 Nov.
Venus 5°S. of Moon, 0338 UT, 29 Nov.
Jupiter 4°S. of Moon, 1112 UT, 30 Nov.

(3° = 6 lunar diameters; 4° = 8 lunar dia.; 5° = 10 lunar dia.)

Major **METEOR SHOWERS** occur on about 16-27 October (*Orionid* maximum on 21 Oct.), 18 October-30 November (*Taurid* max. on 3-13 Nov.), and 14-20 November (*Leonid* max. on 17 Nov.). Moonlight will interfere with the *Taurids'* maximum, the *Leonids*, and the early part of the *Orionids*. (See table below for the percentage of the moon illuminated.)

COMET KOHOUTEK (1973f) is likely to be the greatest comet of the century. It becomes visible to the naked eye for the first time in early November. By that time it should have a small tail visible with binoculars. Comet 1973f was discovered on March 7, at the Hamburg Observatory during photographic studies. In mid-November the comet will be about magnitude +2, well placed in the morning sky at the same declination as the Sun and preceding it by about two hours. The comet will brighten considerably as it draws closer to the Sun. By mid-December it should be prominent at magnitude -1, but by then it will be only an hour ahead of the Sun. Comet Kohoutek reaches perihelion a few days after Christmas. Near that time the comet will be at its maximum brightness and may be visible to the naked eye near the Sun in daylight. This far in advance there is no way of predicting the maximum brightness of the comet. It could be as bright as Venus or as bright as the Full Moon. In January and February after perihelion passage, Comet Kohoutek should be a spectacular evening object.

Below you will find a tabulation of planetary phenomena for October and (See Celestial - Page Eight)

Celestial

(Continued from Page Seven)

New Guinea 1958-1959

A UFO "flap" was recorded in Papua Territory (eastern New Guinea), Australia, in mid-1959. Some 70 reports in the October 1958-November 1959 period were collected by Rev. Norman Cruttwell; including the well-known Rev. William B. Gill sightings of 26 and 27 June 1959.¹

Dr. Donald H. Menzel ascribes the UFO reports of late June to early August (1959) to the planet Venus, which was at greatest East elongation (45°) on 23 June and maximum brilliancy on 26 July.² However, a graph comparing the brightness and elongation of Venus to the number of Papuan UFO reports (see Fig 1) shows a strong correlation for most of 1959, not just the summer months.

The principal factor connected with increases in Venus "UFO" sightings appears to be the East elongation (roughly the angular distance from the Sun), rather than the stellar magnitude. The October-November 1973 period is analogous to that of May-June 1959 in New Guinea, and it is reasonable to expect an increase of UFO reports around 13 November (1973), when Venus is again at its maximum East elongation.

"No single object has been misinterpreted as a 'flying saucer' more often than the planet Venus," Dr. Jacques F. Vallee warns the UFO researcher. "The identification of a report as a misinterpretation of Venus or another bright planet or star, when the analyst has worked from an adequate description and precise positional data, is irrefutable."

"The appearance of the object, its apparent diameter, its color, its progressive reddening when it reaches the horizon, its apparent changes of shape and color when seen through a mediocre optical instrument (binoculars, small-aperture telescope), the duration of sighting and the slow westward course all furnish positive criteria."³

Despite the definite astronomical causes for most of the Papuan UFOs, the multiple-witness occupant sightings of 26 and 27 June 1959 at Boianai remain unexplained. Menzel attributes the Boianai observations to Venus seen without the aid of lenses to correct Gill and the natives' myopia.⁴ Dr. J. Allen Hynek points out that Gill was wearing his glasses at the time.⁵

Menzel further states that Venus was never seen at the same time as the Boianai UFO, and he suggests that the 37 other witnesses may not have seen anything like what Gill has detailed in his drawing, but saw only Venus instead.

Gill, nevertheless, saw Venus when the UFO first appeared on 26 June—it was

"conspicuous." Menzel admits there are some "obvious objections" to his Venus theory: "Planets don't appear to have men standing on them. Planets do not send out search lights." This is supported by the 3 drawings made by Stephen Gill Moi, Ananias Rarata and Dulcie F. Guyorobo, which refutes Menzel's claim that other witnesses might totally disagree with Gill's drawing. In fact, Menzel contradicts himself when he states that "Father Gill had the long axis of the vehicle horizontal; Stephen had it more nearly vertical." This minor point concerning the tilt or inclination of the UFO indicates that Menzel must have seen Moi's sketch.

B.C. Sparks
APRO member

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- 1Cruttwell, N.E.G., "Flying Saucers Over Papua: A Report on Papuan Unidentified Flying Objects" (March 1960). Reprinted in *Flying Saucer Review* (Special Issue 4, August 1971), pp. 3-38.
- 2Menzel, D.H., "UFO's—The Modern Myth," *UFO's: A Scientific Debate* (Cornell University Press, Ithaca, NY, 1972) pp. 146-153.
- 3Vallee, J.F. and J.M., *Challenge to Science* (Regnery, Chicago, 1966) p. 110.
- 4Menzel, D.H., "Analysis of the Papua-Father Gill Case" (20 December 1967). Reprinted in Hynek, J.A., *The UFO Experience* (Regnery, Chicago, 1972) pp. 241-242.
- 5Hynek, *op. cit.*, p. 150.
- 6I am indebted to Walter N. Webb for providing much of the astronomical data on Venus in 1958-9.

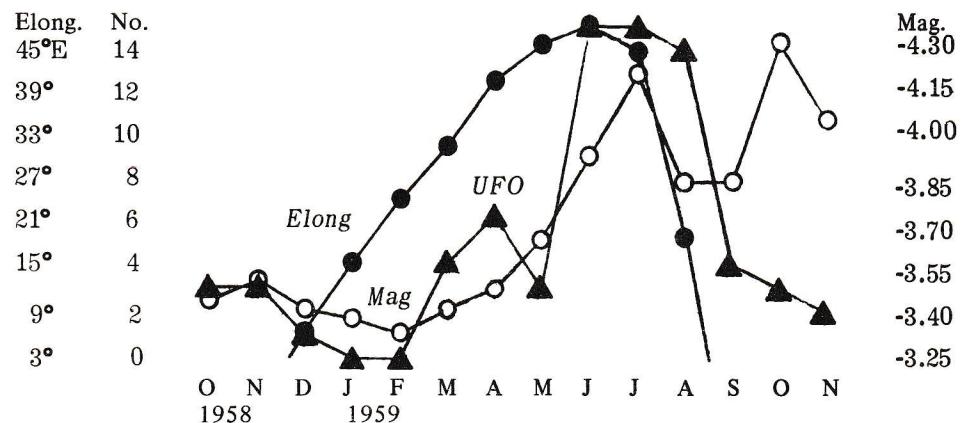


Figure 1: Comparison of average monthly East elongation and stellar magnitude of Venus to Papuan UFO reports (shaded region), October 1958-November 1959.

Astronomical Ephemeris² (October-November 1973)

Date (0000 UT)	Canopus GHA Dec	Jupiter GHA Dec	Mars GHA Dec	Sirius GHA Dec	Sun GHA Dec	Venus GHA Dec
1 Oct	247° -53°	65° -20°	333° +11°	269° -17°	183° - 3°	142° -20°
1 Nov	304 -53	94 -20	12 +10	299 -17	184 -14	136 -27
1 Dec	334 -53	119 -19	46 +10	329 -17	183 -22	133 -24

Moon ¹											
Date (0000 UT)	GHA Dec	Frac. III.	Date (0000 UT)	GHA Dec	Frac. III.	Date (0000 UT)	GHA Dec	Frac. III.	Date (0000 UT)	GHA Dec	Frac.
1 Oct	132° -23°	20%	17 Oct	298° +24°	72%	2 Nov	104° -19°	38%	18 Nov	262° + 5°	42%
3	108 -24	37	19	269 +19	49	4	82 -11	57	20	240 - 5	22
5	85 -21	55	21	244 +10	28	6	61 - 1	76	22	217 -15	8
7	62 -14	74	23	221 - 1	11	8	39 + 9	91	24	194 -21	1
9	41 - 5	89	25	199 -11	2	10	13 +18	99	26	170 -24	1
11	19 + 6	98	27	175 -19	1	12	344 +24	97	28	146 -22	9
13	354 +16	99	29	151 -24	8	14	314 +22	84	30	123 -16	22
15	327 +23	89	31	127 -23	21	16	286 +15	64	2 Dec	102 - 8	40

¹Dates (UT) of lunar phases: First Quarter (50% illumination) 4 October; Full Moon (100% ill.) 12 October; Last Quarter (50% ill.) 18 October; New Moon (0% ill.) 26 October; First Quarter 3 November; Full Moon 10 November; Last Quarter 17 November; New Moon 24 November.

²North latitude and declination is positive (+), South is negative (-). GHA increases about 360° per day; multiples of 360° are subtracted from angles greater than 360° . See the January-February 1973 APRO Bulletin (pp. 8-9) for detailed explanation Formulas:

$$\text{LHA} = \text{GHA} - \text{West Long.}$$

$$\text{LHA} = \text{GHA} + \text{East Long.}$$

$$\sin \text{Alt.} = (\sin \text{Dec.})X(\sin \text{Lat.}) + (\cos \text{Dec.})X(\cos \text{LHA})X(\cos \text{Lat.})$$

$$\sin \text{Az.} = -(\cos \text{Dec.})X(\sin \text{LHA})/(\cos \text{Alt.})$$

MAGNITUDE—An inverse logarithmic measure of brightness. A mag. +1 star is about 2.5 times brighter than a mag. +2 star, and $2.5 \times 2.5 = 6.3$ times brighter than mag. +3, etc.

UNIVERSAL TIME—Subtract the following hours to convert UT to local standard time in the Western Hemisphere: AST 4; EST 5; CST 6; MST 7; PST 8; YST 9; AHST 10. Daylight time is 1 hour less than the numbers indicated. Elsewhere, see *The Nautical Almanac*.

Lorenzens on Tucson Talk Show

The Jim Ferguson show is a late-night talk show aired on KGUN-TV, Channel 9 every Saturday night. On the night of September 1, Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzen and Mr. Wendelle Stevens, a Tucson member, appeared on the two and a half hour talk show which was devoted entirely to UFOs. After a general discussion which lasted approximately one hour, four telephone lines were opened up to callers with questions for the panel. During the next one and a half hours over 75 calls were accepted and relayed to Mr. Stevens and the Lorenzens. Reaction to the show was very good and several new members were recruited and reports of sightings from as far away as Ft. Huachuca in Southern Arizona were relayed to APRO Headquarters.

"Flap" in Georgia

As final copy for this issue of the *Bulletin* went to the printers, intense UFO activity was manifested in the state of Georgia. APRO has several very competent Field Investigators on the job and will present a complete report on this "flap" in the next issue of the Bulletin.

Mental Impressions from UFO's?

There now exists a considerable body of UFO reports in which the witnesses claim that they obtained some sort of mental impression or communications from UFOs or their occupants. The most recent case to come to hand involves a young couple at Stevens Point, Wisconsin who, in the middle of November, 1971, were driving several miles out of the city on a gravel road. When they stopped their car in a wooded area, a bright light "like burning magnesium" engulfed the front end of the car. Looking out, the couple could see no source, as such, but merely a cone of light which they estimated originated about 200 feet in the air. The phenomenon lasted only a few minutes and then began to shorten until it was finally gone, leaving a mist-like substance in the air. Frightened, the young people immediately drove home and did not attempt to watch any more.

The most interesting part of the sighting, outside of the typical shortening light beam, was the fact that the young woman reported that just before the light appeared she told her companion that she had a "feeling that something is going to happen". He responded that she was crazy, attempting to shrug off her

premonition and fear.

The young man involved in this case is a Vietnam veteran with many decorations who freely admits that although he had seen plenty of action in Vietnam, he had never been as frightened as when the light illuminated his car. It was so bright, he said, that they could clearly distinguish between dry grass and green grass at the side of the road.

Another case which was carried in the January-February 1971 issue of the *Bulletin* reports a similar mental impression. This incident took place in early January 1969 in Missouri and the woman saw the object from her bedroom window. An occupant was seen inside the strange object and the woman reported that she got an impression that he was friendly and would not hurt her. (See page 3 of the January-February *Bulletin* for the report and illustration).

At this point in time it is not possible to determine whether or not the "impressions" are valid communications from UFOs but the possibility certainly should be considered. We have dealt with only two cases in which the claim of mental impressions have been made, but there are many others on file.

We would like to suggest to Field Investigators that when this type of phenomenon is reported, they closely question the witness for the more detail available for analysis by the proper Consultants may lead to an early solution to the general problem of the UFO identity.

Press Reports

Cape Girardeau, Missouri, U.S., April 14, 1973. Dr. Harley D. Rutledge of Southeast Missouri State University, a member of a team investigating the Piedmont, Missouri lights, said that mysterious lights that he had observed in the Piedmont area appear to follow very high frequency omnidirection (VOR) flight paths. He said that he had observed four lights on April 13, three from the north and one from the south, following VOR lines. He declined to speculate about their nature, and explained that VOR beacons emit a high frequency omnidirectional signal used by pilots in navigation along their flight paths and that two of the omni-range signals intersect above Brushy Creek near Piedmont where UFOs were recently seen.

Dr. Rutledge said the paths are from a station at Vichy, in south central Missouri, to Malden in the Bootheel, and from Farmington, Missouri to Walnut Ridge, Arkansas. He described the first light he observed at 7:15 p.m. on the 13th as "a white light, brighter than any of the stars," which did not appear to have any "shape," passed in front of him and his observers from north to south at

an angle of 10 degrees and was visible about 3 minutes. The second sighting came at 7:27 p.m. and the third at 9:20 and the last sighting at 10:45 p.m. He said they appeared to have color at a distance but as they neared the observers they were white. (Editor's note: the appearance of color might be a result of viewing the lights through dense, dirty atmosphere.)

A Check with the Federal Aviation Administration at Cape Girardeau confirmed that there had been no air traffic in the Brushy Creek area at the time of the sightings. The team of scientists included Dr. Sidney Hodges, Professor Milton Ueleke and Dr. James E. Sage and the equipment utilized included radio communications, photography, light spectrum and polarization measurements. Rutledge further said that radar and sound detection devices would be used as the watch continued.

Ballarat, Victoria, Australia, April 13 or 14, 1973. An anonymous source informed the Ballarat, Victoria *Courier* that while driving on the Creswick road near Mt. Rowan at 8 p.m. about four miles from Ballarat, an object appeared about a half mile in front of his car. He stopped the car and the hood was "lit up like a mirror", the man said. Debating whether to approach the object, he decided not to because he felt the light would have blinded him and his son who was with him. The object was ball-shaped, did not light up the area but stayed about 20 feet above the ground "just glowing". It did not move away but vanished as quickly as it had appeared.

Another report came from Ballarat East where Mrs. P. Martin and her son John, 13, told of seeing a saucer-shaped object at about 9 p.m. The boy was near the garage when he saw what he described as a "semi-circular object with lights flashing around its edges" sweep across the sky at high altitude. He called it to the attention of his mother who was also outside at the time. The thing made no sound and sped out of sight into the southeast.

A man living on York street reported an object "similar to a torch beam" (flashlight beam) traveling in an easterly direction above Victoria street. The underside of the object appeared to be reflecting light off glass, it made no noise and was travelling very fast and fairly close to the ground.

Three choir members leaving Welsey Church at 10:05 p.m. reported seeing a light travelling parallel with Victoria street which they watched for about five minutes until it disappeared from view headed in the direction of Melbourne. Mr. and Mrs. W.H. Keith Young, two of the observers, said the light was very bright and travelling slower than a jet.

**PLEASE SEND
ADDRESS CHANGES!**